

Topics	World History		U.S. History	
Industrialization	WH.8(A)	explain how 17th and 18th century European scientific advancements led to the Industrial Revolution	USH.3(B)	analyze economic issues such as industrialization, the growth of railroads, the growth of labor unions, farm issues, the cattle industry boom, the rise of entrepreneurship, free enterprise, and the pros and cons of big business
	WH.8(B)	explain how the Industrial Revolution led to political, economic, and social changes in Europe		
	WH.8(E)	explain the effects of free enterprise in the Industrial Revolution		
Imperialism/ Expansionism	WH.8(C)	identify the major political, economic, and social motivations that influenced European imperialism	USH.4(A)	explain why significant events, policies, and individuals such as the Spanish-American War, U.S. expansionism, Henry Cabot Lodge, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Sanford B. Dole, and missionaries moved the United States into the position of a world power
	WH.8(D)	explain the major characteristics and impact of European imperialism		
World War I			USH.4(B)	evaluate American expansionism, including acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico
	WH.10(A)	identify the importance of imperialism, nationalism, militarism, and the alliance system in causing World War I	USH.4(C)	identify the causes of World War I and reasons for U.S. entry
	WH.10(B)	identify major characteristics of World War I, including total war, trench warfare, modern military technology, and high casualty rates	USH.4(E)	analyze the impact of significant technological innovations in World War I such as machine guns, airplanes, tanks, poison gas, and trench warfare that resulted in the stalemate on the Western Front
	WH.10(C)	explain the political impact of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points and the political and economic impact of the Treaty of Versailles, including changes in boundaries and the mandate system	USH.4(F)	analyze major issues such as isolationism and neutrality raised by U.S. involvement in World War I, Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the Treaty of Versailles
			USH.4(D)	understand the contributions of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing
			USH.4(G)	analyze significant events such as the Battle of Argonne Forest
Between the Wars/ Depression	WH.11(A)	summarize the international, political, and economic causes of the global depression	USH.16(B)	identify the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on world trade, stock market speculation, bank failures, and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System
	WH.11(B)	explain the responses of governments in the United States, Germany, and the Soviet Union to the global depression	USH.16(C)	analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage and others

green shading = readiness standards

yellow shading = supporting standards

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World War II	WH.12(A)	describe the emergence and characteristics of totalitarianism	USH.7(A)	identify reasons for U.S. involvement in World War II, including Italian, German, and Japanese dictatorships and their aggression, especially the attack on Pearl Harbor
	WH.12(B)	explain the roles of various world leaders, including Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill, prior to and during World War II		
	WH.12(C)	explain the major causes and events of World War II, including the German invasions of Poland and the Soviet Union, the Holocaust, Japanese imperialism, the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Normandy landings, and the dropping of the atomic bombs	USH.7(D)	analyze major issues of World War II, including the Holocaust; the internment of German, Italian, and Japanese Americans and Executive Order 9066; and the development of conventional and atomic weapons
			USH.7(E)	analyze major military events of World War II, including the Battle of Midway, the U.S. military advancement through the Pacific Islands, the Bataan Death March, the invasion of Normandy, fighting the war on multiple fronts, and the liberation of concentration camps
			USH.7(F)	evaluate the military contributions of leaders during World War II, including Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Chester A. Nimitz, George Marshall, and George Patton
			USH.7(G)	explain the home front and how American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel, including high levels of military enlistment; volunteerism; the purchase of war bonds; Victory Gardens; the bravery and contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen, the Flying Tigers, and the Navajo Code Talkers; and opportunities and obstacles for women and ethnic minorities
Cold War			USH.7(B)	evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman during World War II, including the U.S. relationship with its allies and domestic industry's rapid mobilization for the war effort
	WH.13(A)	summarize how the outcome of World War II contributed to the development of the Cold War	USH.8(A)	describe U.S. responses to Soviet aggression after World War II, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Berlin airlift, and John F. Kennedy's role in the Cuban Missile Crisis
	WH.13(C)	identify the following major events of the Cold War, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the arms race	USH.8(B)	describe how Cold War tensions were intensified by the arms race, the space race, McCarthyism, and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), the findings of which were confirmed by the Venona Papers
	WH.13(D)	explain the roles of modern world leaders, including Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Lech Walesa, and Pope John Paul II, in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	USH.8(C)	explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in the Korean War and its relationship to the containment policy
			USH.8(D)	explain reasons and outcomes for U.S. involvement in foreign countries and their relationship to the Domino Theory, including the Vietnam War
			USH.8(E)	analyze the major issues and events of the Vietnam War such as the Tet Offensive, the escalation of forces, Vietnamization, and the fall of Saigon

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Modern/Contemporary History	WH.13(D)	explain the roles of modern world leaders, including Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, Lech Walesa, and Pope John Paul II, in the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	USH.10(A)	describe Richard M. Nixon's leadership in the normalization of relations with China and the policy of détente
	WH.13(E)	summarize the rise of independence movements in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia and reasons for ongoing conflicts	USH.10(B)	describe Ronald Reagan's leadership in domestic and international policies, including Peace Through Strength
	WH.13(F)	explain how Arab rejection of the State of Israel has led to ongoing conflict	USH.10(D)	describe U.S. involvement in the Middle East such as support for Israel, the Camp David Accords, the Iran- Contra Affair, Marines in Lebanon, and the Iran Hostage Crisis
	WH.14(A)	summarize the development and impact of radical Islamic fundamentalism on events in the second half of the 20th century, including Palestinian terrorism and the growth of al Qaeda		
	WH.14(B)	explain the U.S. response to terrorism from September 11, 2001, to the present	USH.11(A)	describe U.S. involvement in world affairs, including the end of the Cold War, the Persian Gulf War, the Balkans Crisis, 9/11, and the global War on Terror

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